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is not exclusively restricted to clinical hematology; there are many problems of general biology involved in it, which will interest others than specialists. The author has added an exhaustive bibliography of articles and papers which have appeared on this subject.

The second of these little books is devoted to the phenomena of internal metamorphosis. The author begins with the description of the simple phenomena of histogenesis which are prior to histolysis, and in reality merely a continuation of embryogenesis, which is a transformation rather than a metamorphosis, as these two terms are now distinguished. He then analyses the processes of histolysis so called, and finally he considers metamorphosis proper, which has as its immediate cause a biological change (a stoppage of nutrition, locomotion, etc.) which disturbs the chemical equilibrium of the intraorganic reactions. As a result asphyctic phenomena soon make their appearance, and so determine the processes of metabolic evolution.

**L'ETICA EVOLUZIONISTA.** By *Guglielmo Salvadori*. Studio sulla Filosofia Morale di Herbert Spencer. Turin: Fratelli Bocca Editori. 1903. Pages, xv, 476. Price, L. 10.

It has appeared to Dr. Salvadori that a calm and impartial study of Spencer's ethics based upon a sound and first-hand knowledge of his entire system is not only in itself a task of the highest importance, but imperatively necessary for a right understanding of Spencer in Italy, where he has been greatly misunderstood and misrepresented; hence the present exhaustive work, which is a continuation of a book presented in July, 1900, as a thesis for the doctorate, and which was found by the examining committee worthy of exceptional commendation.

Dr. Salvadori has endeavored to represent the real, as distinguished from the conventional, Spencer, and to show how the English philosopher has reconciled the apparently revolutionary results of science with the fundamental conclusions of the old philosophy. He looks upon Spencer as the great "Master of the Doctrine of Evolution," and as the first thinker to have considered the ethical facts in all their relationships, and so to have attempted a complete criticism of that practical reason which Kant had criticised only as empirical, not as pure. The bibliography shows the author to be widely read in the English and American literature on Spencer's ethics.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE ARISTOTELIAN SOCIETY.** New Series—Vol. II. Containing the papers read before the Society during the Twenty-Third Session, 1901-1902. London: Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. 1902. Pages, iv, 240.

The titles of the seven papers constituting the contents of this volume are as follows: I. Alleged Self-Contradictions in the Concept of Relation—A Criticism of Mr. Bradley's "Appearance and Reality," by G. F. Stout; II. Recent Criticism of

Green's Ethics, by Bernard Bosanquet; III. The Philosophy of Probability, by Arthur Boutwood; IV. The Relation of Mathematics to General Formal Logic, by Mrs. Sophie Bryant; V. The Ethical Limits of Method in Philosophy, by G. F. Goldsbrough; VI. Mr. McTaggart's "Studies in Hegelian Cosmology," by G. E. Moore; VII. Mr. Bradley's Theory of Appearance, by H. W. Carr.

DIE EMPIRISTISCHE GESCHICHTSAUFASSUNG DAVID HUMES MIT BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG MODERNER METHODOLOGISCHER UND ERKENNTNISTHEORETISCHER PROBLEME. Eine philosophische Studie. Von *Dr. Julius Goldstein*, Privatdozenten an der technischen Hochschule zu Darmstadt. Leipzig: Verlag der Dürr'schen Buchhandlung. 1903. Pages, 57. Price, 1 M. 60.

This brief study is concerned with a comparison of the philosophical points of view which underlie the philosophy of history of the eighteenth century, as expounded by one of its greatest exponents, David Hume. Hume's *History of England* marked an epoch in historical writing; it was empirical in its methods; it held ostensibly to facts, and emphasised very strongly the study of the sources. It exploded the reigning *a priori* theories and brought about a great extension of the domain of historical facts. And yet it was only the end of the *Aufklärung*, and not the beginning of a new period. A mighty work had been done, but it was philosophically meaningless. It involved a narrow, skeptical view of life, the outcome of the empiricism of the golden age of English philosophy. It knew no problems and no ideals, and looked upon nature and history as a purely empirical datum without meaning or significance. It remained for the literature and philosophy of Germany to make history the ideal and ennobling science which it became at the beginning of the nineteenth century,—to make it not only the offspring of empiricism, but also the offspring of reason.

SCHILLERS PHILOSOPHISCHE SCHRIFTEN UND GEDICHTE. (Auswahl.) Zur Einführung in seine Weltanschauung. Mit ausführlicher Einleitung herausgegeben von *Eugen Kühnemann*. Leipzig: Verlag der Dürr'schen Buchhandlung. 1902. Pages, 327. Price, 2 Marks.

FRIEDRICH SCHLEIERMACHER'S MONOLOGEN. Kritische Ausgabe. Mit Einleitung, Bibliographie und Index. Von *Friedrich Michael Schiele*. Leipzig: Verlag der Dürr'schen Buchhandlung. 1902. Pages, xlvi, 130. Price, 1.40 M.

The literature of Germany in its golden period is distinguished from that of most other nations by having drawn inspiration and nutriment from contemporary philosophy. Both Goethe and Schiller were saturated with the philosophical thought of their period, and nearly all their more pretentious poetical works have a philosophical tinge. The present book of selections from Schiller's philosophical writings and poems will therefore be welcomed by all readers of German, and it is to be noted that the new curricula for the highest classes in the German gymna-